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in the history of England and of the United States, it will be of great value to supplement and complete his studies, because of its conciseness, and because it is written by a trained jurist who knows whereof he speaks, both theoretically and practically.

A select bibliography is prefixed to the main body of the work, giving the standard works on the general subject matter of constitutional law and history. The bibliography is divided under the headings of Constitutional History, Formation and Adoption of Federal and State Constitutions, Theory of Our Government, Description of the Actual Government in the United States, Technical Works on Constitutional Law, and Judicial Decisions. At the beginning of each chapter are references, not cited as authorities for the statements in those chapters, but intended to serve as suggestions for collateral reading. In the course of the book, most of the leading decisions of the Supreme Court on the more important points of constitutional law are referred to.

An appendix of documents contains extracts from Magna Charta, the English Bill of Rights, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the North West Ordinance and the Constitution of the United States.

**THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.** By Walter C. Clephane. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1905. pp. xxvi, 246. 8vo.

This book is a result of a frequently urged demand for law school instruction in the practical application of legal principles. It is, therefore, intended primarily for students. The author designs also to assist lawyers who have not had the advantage of practical corporation office work and laymen who are officers of corporations. He makes no effort to deal to any extent with the principles of corporation law, but confines himself to directions and suggestions as to the actual forming and carrying on of corporate bodies.

With these aims and purposes in view, he discusses first at considerable length the general corporation laws of a number of the states that he regards as the most favorable for the formation of business corporations, emphasizing the importance of choosing for the domicile of a particular corporation a state in which the incorporators may accomplish their purposes with the maximum benefit and the minimum liability and expense. He then takes up in successive chapters the formation of the corporation and the proceedings at the meetings respectively of incorporators, directors, and stockholders. The book ends with one chapter on the amendment of charters and another devoted to the important topic of reorganization. Somewhat more than one-fourth of its pages are given up to the forms to be used at the various stages in the organization and management of the corporation. In view of the fact that the book is intended for use in various jurisdictions, it would have been obviously impracticable to attempt to gather together all of the forms that could conceivably be desired. At the same time Professor Clephane has collected a number that might be found useful in any state, and for these, as well as for the careful directions by which they are accompanied, it is believed that the book should be of considerable value to the young practitioner and of much interest to the student.

**SELECT STATUTES, CASES, AND DOCUMENTS TO ILLUSTRATE ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1660-1832, with a supplement from 1832-1894.** Edited by C. Grant Robertson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: Methuen & Co. 1904. pp. xviii, 452. 8vo.

This volume contains the great English statutes and cases since 1660 in which those rights of the subject to freedom of thought, of speech, and of action which are to-day unquestioned, were established and confirmed. Such a collection is of interest to the lawyer as a student of constitutions and govern-

ments rather than as a practitioner. Particular attention may be called to the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 26 (1731), found on page 123, which recites that "many and great mischiefs do frequently happen to the subjects of this kingdom from the proceedings in the courts of justice being in an unknown language," and provides that from and after March 25, 1733, all pleadings and court proceedings shall be "in the English tongue and language only, and not in Latin or French," under penalty of a fine of fifty pounds imposed upon the person offending against the act. Fox's Libel Act, providing that in indictments for libel the jury may give a general verdict upon the whole matter put in issue, is another interesting statute found in the collection. The cases in the book, like the statutes, mark the development of individual liberty. Cases representative of the object and scope of the collection are *The Queen v. Nelson and Brand*, on page 390, in which Cockburn, C. J., questions the existence of a so-called "martial law" applicable to a citizen who is not a member of a military company, and *Bushell's Case*, on page 223, establishing the immunity of the jury from punishment by the court for a verdict alleged to have been against the evidence or the law laid down by the judge. The book should readily make a place for itself in the library of the student of history or of government.

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**STREET RAILWAY REPORTS**, reporting the electric railway and street railway decisions of the Federal and State courts in the United States. Edited by Frank B. Gilbert. Vol. II. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1904. pp. xix, 1051. 8vo.

In this volume of the *Street Railway Reports* Mr. Gilbert follows the method of treatment which was so successfully initiated in the first volume of the series. As might be expected, the later book is more carefully edited and more pretentious than its predecessor; but in arrangement and structure the two are identical. The most marked improvement is in the scope of the notes, which, though not exhaustive, present an admirable review of the authorities upon the special subjects covered, and form by far the most valuable part of the work. Upon the topics of imputed negligence, eminent domain, municipal control, and fellow-servants, the discussion is especially full, the decisions being collected with care and so grouped as to be easily accessible for reference. The incorporation of all the cases decided in the state courts of last resort and in the federal courts concerning street railways undoubtedly introduces some material of comparative unimportance, and increases the bulkiness of each volume; but the convenience of having at hand a complete and well-indexed collection of the decisions on the subject, rendering unnecessary a laborious perusal of the larger digests, will for the specialist on this branch of the law outweigh such incidental disadvantages.

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**THE DICTIONARY OF LEGAL QUOTATIONS**; or, Selected Dicta of English Chancellors and Judges from the Earliest Periods to the Present Time. Extracted mainly from reported decisions, and embracing many epigrams and quaint sayings. With explanatory notes and references. By James William Norton-Kyshe. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Limited. 1904. pp. xxi, 344. 8vo.

The roll of English judges contains a long line of learned men, and in the exposition of their opinions they have dropped much that is wit, much that is sound common sense, and much that is of worth as precedent. The compiler of this book has collected with considerable labor the best of these legal crumbs, and by means of extensive cross-references and a complete index, put them in shape for ready use. But notwithstanding the fact that the learning contained in the collection is valuable and interesting, its value and interest are for the scholar rather than for the active practitioner.